

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE

TERMS.
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$4 00

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERIAH MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF M'CRACKEN COUNTY.

For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

Supt. of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.

Pres. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARREN COUNTY.

FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,
OF BOURBON.

TUESDAY.....JUNE 28, 1859.

THE HARLAN LETTER.

The K. N's Advocate the Election of a Black Republican.

At the request of several friends, we publish a letter that was written at this place, in the fall of 1856, signed H****, and addressed to Mr. Gregg, of the New Albany (Ind.) Tribune, a K. N. paper, counseling the Fillmore men of Indiana to vote for Morton against Willard. We also publish the editorial remarks of the Tribune prefacing the letter:

"Read the following letter addressed to us by one of the Fillmore Electors in the State of Kentucky. This letter, although not intended for publication, is of such importance that we feel constrained to give it to our readers."
New Albany (Ind.) Tribune Extra of Oct. 1.

DEAR SIR:—The result of the Maine election, following as it does upon the Vermont and Iowa elections, has stricken Democratic leaders and betting men in this region with a terrible panic. It needs not but a decisive or respectable majority against the Democratic ticket in the October election, in your State, to complete the rout and to cause a stampede from Buchanan in the South which will be in regiments and brigades. I consider Fremont's election not at all probable. If the Indiana election goes against the Democrats, it will secure to Fillmore all the doubtful States in the South, and all in which there is any hope for him.

A gentleman who has lately traveled in your State says there is quite a unanimity of Fremont sentiment in northern Indiana—but that in Southern Indiana there were many Buchanan and Fillmore men. Therefore it is in Southern Indiana that most GOOD can be accomplished for MORTON—where also the pressure of Buchanan men upon Fillmore men will be strongest, with a view to the October election.

I traveled in Indiana lately—my own observations are confirmed by those of this gentleman—viz: that a desperate effort was being made by the Buchanan men to carry the State election, and under instructions from abroad. They are evidently attaching a vast importance to your State election, seeing Ohio gone from them, their last hope is in Indiana and Pennsylvania, and their fear of utter extermination by the influence of the State elections therein.

I repeat it as the opinion of all able men of THIS PLACE, (and there are here many distinguished politicians) that the Fillmore men of Indiana have it in their power to crush Buchanan beyond redemption.

I am of those who do not despair of a sufficient number of Representative Congressmen going for Fillmore to elect him, when it comes to taking him in preference to Breckinridge, the Nebraska, Pierce, Fillmore, Anti-Internal Improvement candidate.

I do not write this for publication, but you can use any of it you choose—I mean any facts in it. Very respectfully yours, H*****

This letter was copied from the Tribune into the Yeoman in October, 1856, and charged to Gen. John M. Harlan. In response, the Commonwealth of that date, edited by Mr. Callender, published a note from Col. W. L. Harlan, claiming for himself the authorship of the letter. In the present canvass, John Harlan has denied writing the letter, or knowing anything about it at the time it was sent over to Indiana. We understand him also to deny that the letter in question ever represented his views of the matters contained therein. We make this statement in order that we may do Mr. Harlan ample justice.

This Morton letter was deemed of such importance at the time that it was published in an extra of the Tribune, and sent by thousands over Indiana as emanating from "a Fillmore elector in the State of Kentucky." The chief importance that now attaches to it is the explicit statement therein, coming from one of the Harlan family—a gentleman who had ample opportunities of knowing what he was talking about—to the effect that all the K. N. leaders at Frankfort concurred with him in the wish that the Fillmore men of Indiana should crush Buchanan by assisting the Black Republicans to elect their candidate for Governor. Some idea of the malignity of feeling on the part of the K. N's towards Governor Willard of Indiana may be gathered from the following apology for the letter in question, which we copy from the Commonwealth of Oct. 31, 1856, edited by Mr. Callender. That paper remarked:

As to the Indiana letter, we are not sure that we ever read it, but believe the substance of it was a preference for Morton over Willard. We see no necessity for discussing the propriety or impropriety of such a preference; but we may remark, first, that we believe it is historically true that Willard is quite as much of a free-soiler as Morton; and, secondly, that any preference which any Kentuckian may have entertained for Morton over Willard, doubtless arose from no sympathy with the free-soil views of either, but from a desire to see Buchanan's prospects blasted in the North, so that the South might be brought to a choice between Fillmore and Fremont, well knowing that the South, with New York, would easily elect Fillmore.

For ourselves, we have never hesitated to declare our preference for Buchanan over Fremont;

but if we had been in Indiana, and had known Willard to be the coarse and fensid slanderer which he showed himself to be in his night speech at Lexington, we would rather have forfeited our right to vote at all for ten years to come, than to have voted for him. The man who could declare that the Fillmore and Donelson leaders of Indiana are the associates of free negroes, and would rather see Fred Douglas, a free negro, elevated to the Presidency, than James Buchanan, is not fit to receive any decent man's vote.

What a change since 1856! Everybody at this time is a slavery protectionist, and a black swan is not more of a *rara avis* than one of the many friends of Morton that used to be found on this side the Ohio river.

Candidates.
Sam. Gray, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Woodford against J. Kemp Goodloe, Opposition.

Col. Willis B. Machen is announced by the Paducah Herald as the Democratic candidate for the Senate in the 11th district in place of James K. Huey, who has retired from the canvass. This is a most excellent nomination.

Col. Timoleon Cravens, of Adair, was nominated by the Democracy of the 10th Senatorial district as their candidate on the 20th inst. We trust that he will accept the nomination—if he does, the number of Democratic Senators in the next Legislature will receive an important addition.

The Democracy of Jefferson county have nominated J. L. Hyatt for Senator, and John Burkes and Robert Searce for Representatives. We are confident of their election.

CANDIDATES.—John Gudgeff is the Democratic candidate for the Legislature in Bath county. John Ratliffe is a candidate in Carter. Jake Rice and Sinc. Roberts, both Democrats, are candidates in Lawrence.

We learn from the Bardstown Gazette that W. E. Minor and Silvester Johnson, both Democrats, are candidates for the Legislature in Nelson. John B. Hunter, of Springfield, is announced in the same paper as a candidate to represent Washington county in the next Legislature.

Larkin F. Sanders is an Independent Democratic candidate for the Legislature in the Carroll and Trimble District.

W. H. Burns, Esq., of West Liberty, was nominated on Monday last, as the Democratic candidate for Circuit Judge in the Eleventh Judicial District.

THE MARTINETTIS.—This far-famed troupe made their appearance in this city last night to a good audience, and were received with general favor. Their performances are entirely original, and different from anything of the kind ever before presented here. They are chaste, elegant, and refined, and none need be deterred from going to see them, however much they may be opposed to ordinary theatrical exhibitions. They give another entertainment to-night, and we hope to see the hall crowded, as we are confident that all who attend will be amply repaid. They have attracted the largest audiences of the most refined and intelligent, both in this country and Europe, and we have never heard of any who went away dissatisfied. Let all who wish to enjoy a hearty laugh, and to witness some amusing and wonderful tricks, go to the Metropolitan Hall to-night.

BILLY BIRCH.—This old favorite delineator of darky character will make his appearance here on Thursday night next, in connection with Birch & Donniker's Minstrels, a company which, though only organized for a short time, has acquired considerable reputation. Most of the performers are familiar to our concert goers, and together present a combination of talent in their peculiar line which is unequalled by any company now traveling. See advertisement and programmes for particulars.

We hadn't heard of the Hon. Sherrod Williams for so long, we thought he was dead. We are pleased however to see that he is alive and kicking. He has written a letter informing the world and the rest of mankind that he intends to vote for Bell for Governor. We should not, after this, be surprised to learn that Forbush, of this place, has a similar letter in course of preparation, which, when out, will have a similar effect.

It is stated that the Rev. Dr. Odenheimer accepts the office of Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church for New Jersey, and that the ordination will take place at the General Convention to be held at Richmond, Va., in October next.

There will be a grand military ball at the Blue Lick Springs on the evening of the 4th of July, 1859, and a military parade during the day on the old battle ground.

COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Ryan v. Bean's adm'r, Clarke; affirmed.
Gordon v. Lisle, Clarke; affirmed.
Jones v. Rice, Bath; affirmed.
Hobbs v. King, Lincoln; affirmed.
Gray v. Gray's adm'r, Caldwell; reversed.

ORDERS.
Smith & McQuerry v. Sarah J. Lewis et al, Todd; appeal dismissed for failure to file record.
Armstrong v. West et al, Todd; same order.
Taylor v. Hall et al, Todd; same order.
Cushing v. Calmes, Clarke—were argued.
Conchman v. Calmes, Clarke—were argued.
Gatewood's heirs v. Gatewood's ex'rs, Montgomery—argument concluded by Turner for appellant.
Foster et al v. Griggsby et al, Clarke—argued by Marshall for appellants.

MONDAY, June 27, 1859.

CAUSES DECIDED.
Smith's adm'r v. Smith et al, Lincoln; reversed.

Swarts v. Kennedy, Fleming; reversed.

Skilman v. Hamilton, Montgomery; affirmed.

Kendrick v. Greenwald, Montgomery; affirmed.

ORDERS.
Carpenter's adm'r v. Wilson's adm'r, Nelson; 60 days further time given to file record.

Maramon's adm'r v. Maramon, Bullitt; appellee given until 25th day of this term to file petition for rehearing.

Bailey v. Gullett, Morgan; continued.

Prather v. Mills, Morgan;

Elam v. Lykins, Morgan;

Dott v. Spradlin et al, Morgan;

Day v. Hazelrigg, Morgan;

Adams v. Hammond, Morgan;

Brown v. Woods, Morgan—were argued.

Foster et al v. Griggsby et al, Clarke; argument concluded by Johnson for appellees and Egiton for appellants.

[For the Yeoman.]

Ebenezer to the Faithful Greeting.

1. Brethren! Thy servant, who is a sojourner and a wayfaring man, and withal a Locofoco of the ancient school,

2. Brought up in the commandments of the Sage of Monticello, and having learned to endure hardship and persecution as a good soldier under Andrew,

3. Desireth to commune with thee, by letter, and to nourish thee with the promises of victory over thine enemies, and the sure reward of a good conscience if thou hold out faithful to the end.

4. Think it not strange, my brethren, that ye should hear owls hooting and wolves howling in this goodly land;

5. For such things happened even in the days of our fathers, and we are no better than our fathers.

6. Opposition is only a new name for our ancient enemy, Federalism; and behold! hath it not hooted and howled at Democracy from the days of our fathers even up to the present time;

7. And yet it hath not oftentimes been out of the forest, and its mighty hootings and howlings have only alarmed the solitary sojourner, or the rambling cow-boys and milkmaids.

8. Hoo! hoo! hoo! hoo—aw! Which being interpreted, signifieth, Down with the corrupt and extravagant Administration of Buchanan!

9. Hoo-o-o-aw! Hang him, and send modern Democracy to hell! Hoo! o! o-aw! for Josh. Bell and bleeding Kansas!

10. Down with Democracy! Away with Buchanan! Crucify him! Crucify him!

11. Even thus was it in the days of our fathers! Down with Democracy!—corrupt, extravagant Democracy!—low, vulgar Democracy!—the Democracy of the common people!

12. Down with Andrew Jackson!—the hero of two wars! the murderer of Arbuthnot and Ambrister! the destroyer of six innocent militia men!

13. The cock-fighter!—the gambler!—the adulterer!—the leader of an ignorant, brutal, drunken rabble!—hell in harness!

14. Yea, my brethren, coffin handbills flooded the land! The Democracy were accounted as the fifth and outscouring of the earth!

15. They were hunted down as beasts of the forest; and by whom?

16. By an aristocratic O-P-P-O-S-I-T-I-O-N!—by the Elite!—by men who boasted that they had all the wealth and all the decency on their side!

17. By men who loved filthy lucre better than the national prosperity; who accounted a national debt as a national blessing;

18. Who bowed at the shrine of bank monopolies, and monopolies of stocks; and who cared not for the grievous yoke nor the heavy load, provided always that the goad and the whip were in their hands!

19. Money is their god! without it they can do nothing! with it they can buy the services of lying sophists!

20. Editors, whose Belieftish propensities will cause them to forego their soul's salvation for the present gratification of their sensual appetites!

21. And who, clothed in the livery of angels of light, with tongues dropping heavenly manna, and with solemn asseverations of their charitable intent and holy truth and purity,

22. Will coin and circulate, forge and predicate, such doubly-distilled, damned, infernal lies,

23. That were the gates of hell not triple bound with bars of silver-seal, Satan himself would be dethroned and Pluto's fiery throne

24. Be given up to Opposition editors!

25. Brethren! I would advise thee earnestly that ye search your past history well. Ye will there find nought of which ye may be ashamed before an Opposition tribunal;

26. But ye will, on the contrary, find much to strengthen, and confirm you in the old beaten paths of Democratic truth and simplicity.

27. Be ye therefore prepared at all points to counteract the deceitful machinations of the emissaries of Satan,

28. Knowing that if your fathers were persecuted, even so will you be persecuted; and if the Democracy of the ages Jefferson and Jackson were evil spoken of, even so will that of the pure statesman Buchanan be evil entreated!

29. Would it not be a thing incredible for them to stop the tongue of malice and the pen of detraction? Yea, verily, it would!

30. For if they did, the very gates of hell would cry out against them! and the shades of departed Know-Notings would rise up and rebuke them!

31. Moreover, my brethren, if these were to hold their peace, would you not distrust your own integrity and uprightness of soul?

32. Would you not think that Democracy *was* that vile, that putrid and loathsome carcass which the Opposition represents it, and that you yourselves were a band of traitors?

33. Go on, then, my brethren, conquering and to conquer, and in another generation the sons of the present degenerate Opposition sires will be as ready to do you homage

34. As the sires are ready now to shout praises to the immortal name of Andrew Jackson.
KER-CHUG.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

Nominations of Hyatt, Burkes, and

The Democracy of the Seventh and Eighth Wards of Louisville met their brethren of the county at Jeffersontown last Saturday, and had a first-rate time. The Convention was just about right size, and the entire proceedings came up and went off well. Our neighbor, I. L. Hyatt, who is a capital fellow, was nominated for the Senate, and John Burkes and Stephen Searce for the House of Representatives. It would be an outrage for the Opposition to beat either of them. They are the very men to clean out the last remnants of Know-Nothingness, and they will do it certain if they succeed as well as we hope they will. The following are the official proceedings of the Convention.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Jefferson county, Seventh and Eighth Wards, on Saturday, the 25th inst., David Meriwether was called to the Chair, and Sam. T. Geiger appointed Secretary.

The Committee on Nominations reported the names of I. L. Hyatt for the Senate, and John Burkes and Stephen Searce for the Lower House, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Messrs R. P. Ronald, James Graham, and Elias Dorsey, es., were appointed to inform I. L. Hyatt of his nomination, and Messrs. James Graham and Elias Dorsey, es., to inform Messrs. Burkes and Searce of their nomination; whereupon the Convention adjourned.

DAVID MERIWETHER, President.
SAM. L. GEIGER, Secretary.

From every county in this Senatorial District we receive glorious news that our worthy standard-bearer, W. T. Anthony, Esq., will beat, and that too by a handsome majority, his Democratic, alias Know-Nothing, alias Opposition opponent, Bro. Wright. Keep up the column, push on the ball, and victory is sure to perch upon our banner. Hurrah for Anthony!

Bowlinggreen Standard.

DECISIONS

COURT OF APPEALS OF KENTUCKY.

Reported expressly for the Yeoman by CHARLES F. CHADCOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Frankfort, Ky.

Charles E. Hobbs

vs.

Wm. King.

On the 9th of March, 1855, William W., and his wife, Adeline L. Hobbs, conveyed to Charles E. Hobbs, the appellant, a tract of land in the county of Lincoln, containing eight acres and forty poles, for the consideration of \$185, with covenant of warranty. On the 3d July, 1855, Charles E. Hobbs re-conveyed the same tract of land to the said William W. and Adeline Hobbs for the same consideration, with like covenant of warranty. William W. and Adeline Hobbs afterwards conveyed the same land to William King, the appellee, for the same consideration, and with covenant of warranty. Afterwards King was evicted by paramount title, as is alleged.

King then brought this action against Charles E. Hobbs upon the covenant of warranty contained in his deed to William W. and Adeline Hobbs, to recover the consideration paid by King to them.

The question presented is, can King recover against Charles E. Hobbs, upon the warranty in his deed to William W. and Adeline Hobbs, the price paid to them by King for the land?

For the appellee it is insisted that the deed from William W. and Adeline Hobbs to King transferred by the priority of estate the antecedent warranty of title to them by Charles E. Hobbs.

Upon the part of appellant it is contended he is not liable to King on his warranty to William and Adeline Hobbs, because they had previously warranted the same land to him; that the two warranties neutralize each other; that the first is a rebutter of the second, and operates as an estoppel against said William and Adeline Hobbs and their heirs, and all subsequent claimants under them.

The court, per Judge Wood, held—That the principle contended for by appellant is not applicable to this case. Bacon, (vol. 10, page 413, title Warranty, letter O,) after stating the cases in which a warranty shall be said to be defeated, determined, suspended, or avoided, states one in which the warranty is not defeated, thus: "But if one makes a feoffment with warranty to the feoffee, his heirs and assigns, and the feoffee re-conveys the feoffment and his wife, or the feoffee and a stranger, in those cases the warranty is not defeated, but continues still."

The difference is in the fact that the second feoffment is not to the same parties, but to the first feoffee and another.

This distinction was recognized in the case of *Birney vs. Haun*, (3 Marsh. 322; see also *Thomas' Case on Littleton*, (vol. 2, page 373.)

It has been decided by this court that a *feme covert*, uniting in a covenant of warranty with her husband conveying her own estate, is not liable on the covenant after the death of her husband upon a breach of the warranty. (*Falmouth Bridge Company vs. Tibbatts*, 16 B. Mon., and authorities there cited.)

Mrs. Hobbs, therefore, was not bound on her warranty in the deed to C. E. Hobbs, but C. E. Hobbs was bound on his warranty both to her husband and herself. They conveyed to King with warranty—she by statute having joined "to convey and pass her estate," though she could not bind herself by the warranty. If, therefore, she can convey in the mode prescribed by the law, and there is a warranty annexed to the land to which she is entitled, the warranty passes by her deed to the grantee, and her grantee may maintain an action against her warrantor upon a breach of the warranty.

Mrs. Hobbs was entitled to the benefit of the warranty made by C. E. Hobbs; but was not liable to the force of the warranty in the deed of herself and husband to C. E. Hobbs.

It follows that neither Mrs. Hobbs or her alienee is estopped to enforce the liability upon the warrant made to her.

King was therefore entitled to judgment against C. E. Hobbs.

The land was lost, not by eviction by paramount title, in the common acceptance of the term. She acquired whatever right she had in the land by descent from her father, and by partition between herself and co-heirs. When settlement of the estate came to be made, Mrs. Hobbs had received more than her share, independently of the eight acres and forty poles of land sold as above, which had been allotted her out of the 47-acre tract divided. She refused to bring her advancements into hotchpot.

To equalize the division, it became necessary to disregard the division and to sell the land. In this way she was deprived of her share, and the warranties amongst the heirs were all destroyed; therefore there was no right to a set-off in Mrs. Hobbs to which C. E. Hobbs could be substituted, whereby to diminish the recovery against him.

Judgment affirmed.

Smith's adm'r vs. Smith.

Decree of Lincoln.

Elisha Smith executed to his father several deeds of mortgage on some slaves and other property. The mortgagee having died, the suit in chancery was brought in 1849, by his administrator, for the purpose of having the property sold for the payment of the debts specified in the mortgages.

The mortgagor relied upon two grounds of defence:

1. That the deeds were executed fraudulently for the purpose of hindering and delaying his creditors in the collection of their debts, and were taken by the mortgagee to effect that object.

2. That many of the debts named in the mortgage were merely colorable and pretended, and all those that were not real and actually due, were paid to the mortgagee in his lifetime.

The court, per Chief Justice Simpson, held—1. That the first ground of defence is fully sustained by the proof, and the case comes within the operation of the rule, well established, that a court of equity will not interpose in favor of either party, where they are equally in fault, and they have both voluntarily participated in an illegal act of this description. The fraudulent grantor will not be relieved from the consequences of his fraudulent conveyance, nor will the fraudulent mortgagee be aided in obtaining the benefits resulting therefrom.

2. Where the contract has been executed, and the title to the property has vested in the grantee, he can recover the possession of it in a suit at law, inasmuch as the conveyance is valid between the parties. (*Bibb vs. Baker*, 17 B. Mon. 308.) But even in such case a court of equity will not lend its aid to afford any protection to such grantee, and he is left to avail himself of those remedies that a court of law is able to furnish.

3. A mortgage which transfers the title, is an executed contract, and where the condition has not been complied with, the title to the property embraced in it vests in the mortgagee, and becomes at law absolute and indefeasible. If, however, it be fraudulently executed, for the purpose of hindering and delaying the creditors of the mortgagor in the collection of their

debts, the mortgagee cannot obtain a foreclosure in a court of equity, but will be left to his legal remedies.

4. Under the operation of the provisions of the Code of Practice the fraudulent mortgagee, if he should bring an action to obtain relief in equity, would not have his action dismissed, but would be remitted to his legal remedy, and be entitled to a judgment for the possession of the property. The suit, however, in this case, was brought in chancery before the adoption of the Code of Practice, and has to be governed by the rules and principles which regulated such courts at the time the suit was brought. The complainant, therefore, was not entitled to any relief upon the fraudulent deeds. The mortgage of date 1847, to secure the payment of \$50 for borrowed money, was not assailed, nor was it proved that the debt had been paid; to that extent the complainant was entitled to relief.

Decree reversed.

Skilman vs. Hamilton.

By section 416 of Civil Code it is provided, that "when, upon the statements in the pleadings, one party is entitled by law to a judgment in his favor, judgment shall be so rendered by the court, though a verdict has been found against such party."

The answer in this case did not specifically deny the material allegations of the petition, but the parties went to trial before a jury without exception.

The court, per Judge Wood, held—That under the provisions of the Civil Code, (section 416, *supra*.) it was the duty of the court to have rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff, though there had been a verdict in favor of the defendant.

That every material allegation of the petition not specifically controverted by the answer, must, for the purposes of the action, be taken as true.

Judgment affirmed.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Thursday Evening June 30th, '59.

The Great Original and World-Renowned

BIRCH & DONNIKER'S

MINSTRELS!

COMPRISING 16 MEMBERS,

From 414 Broadway, New York, headed by the well-known Ethiopian Comedian,

BILLY BIRCH,

Assisted by the largest number of the most talented Artists now engaged in the profession.

For particulars, see programmes.

Admission, 50 Cents; children and servants half price.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commences at 8 o'clock.

J. F. BIRCH, Agent.

je28 t-w2t

A Specific for Hooping-Cough.

It is known by a few individuals in the counties of Jefferson, Shelby, and Oldham, that I have a remedy that effectually cures Hooping-Cough. If there are remedies in America or Europe that cures, it is not within my knowledge, (except the one I use.) Physicians tell me the remedy they advise can't be cured. I have doubt that they are candid in what they state. To get the medicine in use, and to let sleep a deep-sleeped patient, the faculty are invited to get the medicine, and save the little innocents whom they attend, and tell them no more it cannot be cured. The dollar will pay for two bottles, which is a sufficient price for one child. This medicine can be conveyed to any part of the United

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[For the Yeoman.]
Sixth District Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of the Sixth Congressional District, at Manchester, on Monday, June 13th, 1859, in pursuance to a call of the Central Committee, to nominate a candidate for Congress in the room of Capt. Garrard, who had withdrawn, on motion of Isaac Mize, of Essex, C. A. Hawkins, of Madison, was unanimously chosen President of the Convention, and C. B. Brittain, of Harlan, was appointed Secretary.

The President called upon Hon. John M. Elliott to explain the object of the meeting, who did so in a few brief and eloquent remarks.

Mr. Newcum, of Rockcastle, proposed that we consider the Convention organized, and proposed that the same be governed by Mason's rule, which was adopted.

The President then moved a call of the counties, which was ordered, and a list of delegates reported as follows:

BREATHITT—Daniel McDaniel.
CLAY—D. Y. Little, Robert Allen, W. A. Whitehead, Wm. Smallwood, Wm. Berry, J. Asher, John House, John Metcalf.

ESSTILL—Robert Riddell, Jr., Isaac Mize.
FLOYD—Wm. J. May, Bernard H. Garrett, James B. Fitzpatrick.

GARRARD—Alexander B. Lusk, Robert Collier, A. J. Jennings.

HARLAN—Henry Persfield, John B. Lytle, C. B. Brittain.

JACKSON—Robert Hays, E. F. Ingle, May Holcomb, Isaac J. Faubus.

JOHNSON—D. S. Brown, J. S. Mahan.
KNOX—James J. Gibson, John Dishman.

LAUREL—J. C. Horton, H. A. Ridenor, Thos. Gibson, H. J. Jones.

LETCHER—No delegation.
MADISON—C. A. Hawkins, Richard Runyan, J. E. Baker, J. C. Gilbert, E. F. Holloway.

OWSLEY—Elkanah Wynn, J. F. Hensley, Luther Branner, E. J. Hacker, Wilson Callahan, O. C. Cole.

PERRY—Granville Combs, Hiram Bogley, Jas. Lewis, James McIntosh.

PIKE—No delegation.
ROCKCASTLE—J. Newcum, B. R. P. Langford, Henry Mullins, W. M. Smith.

WHITLEY—E. F. Adkins, Robert Bird.

On motion of Mr. Newcum, of Rockcastle, it was moved that a committee of one from each county be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; whereupon the President requested the delegation from each county to select one from their number to draft said resolutions, when the following gentlemen were selected:

D. S. Brown, Johnson county; B. H. Garrett, Floyd; Daniel McDaniel, Breathitt; Granville Combs, Perry; Henry Persfield, Harlan; John Dishman, Knox; D. Y. Little, Clay; Elkanah Wynn, Owsley; Robert Riddell, Estill; J. E. Baker, Madison; Robert Hays, Jackson; Wm. Lusk, Garrard; J. Newcum, Rockcastle; J. C. Horton, Laurel; E. F. Adkins, Whitley.

The committee then retired to draft said resolutions, during which absence, Maj. Runyan was called on to address the Convention, who appeared, and with much zeal and enthusiasm made a very thrilling speech.

The committee returned, and reported the following resolutions:

1. That we approve the time and place of holding the Democratic Convention for this Congressional District.

2. That we cordially endorse the administration of our Chief Magistrate, Buchanan.

3. That we endorse the course of our talented Representative in the last Congress, the Hon. John M. Elliott.

4. That we sustain the principles set forth in the platform of the National Convention held at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1856.

5. That we endorse the action of the State Convention, held on the 8th of January, 1859, and that we will give the nominees of said Convention our undivided support.

6. That we endorse the position of the Hon. Beriah Magoffin upon the subject of slavery in the Territories.

7. That, in our opinion, the so-called Opposition party is a combination of factions without principle, and its only object is to plunder the public treasury.

8. That we will support the nominee of this Convention.

Which resolutions were unanimously adopted. Nominations were then proclaimed to be in order by the President.

Maj. Runyan, of Madison, nominated Capt. T. T. Garrard, of Clay.

Isaac Mize nominated B. F. Rice, of Estill.

E. F. Holloway nominated Ed. W. Turner, of Madison.

On motion of J. C. Horton, a recess of ten minutes was proposed and agreed to.

The convention again met, and no other person being put in nomination, proceeded to ballot:

For T. T. Garrard—Floyd county, 10 votes; Harlan 3; Knox 5; Clay 4; Owsley 5; Perry 3; Breathitt 6; Jackson 2; Garrard 3; Rockcastle 5; Laurel 4—47.

For B. F. Rice—Johnson county 8 votes; Estill 6; Whitley 4—18.

For Ed. W. Turner—Madison county 10 votes.

T. T. Garrard having received a majority of the whole vote, was declared the nominee of this convention.

D. Y. Little moved that Capt. Garrard be unanimously declared the nominee of this Convention, which motion was unanimously adopted.

Dr. Baker moved that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon Capt. Garrard and inform him of his nomination.

The President appointed Isaac J. Faubus, of Jackson, Alexander Lusk, of Garrard, E. F. Holloway, of Madison, J. Newcum, of Rockcastle, and Dr. Baker, of Madison, said committee.

In a short time Capt. Garrard appeared, and accepted said nomination in a few appropriate remarks, thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

D. Y. Little moved that the proceedings of this convention be published in the Mountain Democrat, and that the Courier, Yeoman, Statesman, and other Democratic papers, be requested to copy the same, which was so ordered by the convention.

Mr. Holloway moved that the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the President, for the able manner with which he has presided over the deliberations of this convention, and also that the thanks be tendered to the Secretary for his service, which were unanimously given.

Mr. Isaac Mize, of Estill, being loudly called for, appeared and animated the convention with a short but lively speech.

Dr. Baker then moved an adjournment, which was rejected, and the Hon. John M. Elliott was called by many persons, and appeared upon the stand and made a very able and powerful speech, in which he noticed several of the charges the Opposition party were making against the administration of James Buchanan.

On motion, then, this meeting adjourned sine die.

C. A. HAWKINS, Chm.

GREELEY ON THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The following, with reference to the Virginia election, may serve to show what the worst enemy of slavery thinks of the Democratic party in connection with that great interest:

No matter what Mr. Letcher or any other Democrat may have truly and wisely said or done, at some time or other in deprecation of slavery as the curse and blight of the South, the Democratic party of the Union is, and will be, the proslavery party of the Union, alike in Virginia and Vermont, in Texas and Kansas—wherever it may profess and wherever it may exist—and because it is the proslavery party it will rule Virginia and Texas so long as the proslavery sentiment shall really and heartily predominate therein—as Mr. Goggin will find his cost whenever the votes for Governor of Southampton and Brunswick, of Mecklenburg and Greenville, and all the essentially proslavery, slave-breeding counties in Virginia shall have been counted. Mr. Goggin is a worthy, able man; but he won't be Governor of Virginia, simply because it is the interest of slavery that he should not be.

Judge T. C. Dabney is winning golden opinions, by his learning, dignity, and suavity. Few jurists are more attentive and industrious than he. The present term of the Circuit Court has disposed of some very important business.

[From the Henderson Reporter.]

Letter from Dr. Peyton.

MADISONVILLE, June 16, 1859.

EDITOR HENDERSON REPORTER: Enclosed I send you a copy of a letter which I received by last night's mail, from Dr. Saml O. Peyton, in reply to one addressed to him some two or three weeks since by Col. J. W. Crockett and myself.

Crockett and I differed as to our understanding of Peyton's position on the subject of Congressional intervention—on the one hand, that Peyton admitted to the fullest extent the power and the right of Congress to come in and pass all laws necessary for the protection and regulation of slave property in an organized territorial government, in the event the Territorial Legislature should fail to pass such laws, or should pass laws "unfriendly" to that species of property, but that it was inexpedient to exercise such power.

Mr. Peyton's position, as he precisely, who is his letter asserts, viz: That Congress not only had the power, but that it was her duty, in organizing a Territorial government, to clothe such government with full and ample powers to protect every species of property recognized by the Federal Constitution, and that when she had thus delegated this power of legislation to the people of the Territories, she had no more right to step in and pass laws for the protection and regulation of slave property in such territory, than she would have to regulate the marriage relation, or the mode of recovering stray cattle—in a word, that Congress has no more right to engage in local and domestic legislation within an organized Territorial government, than she has to do the same thing within the limits of a State, until she has first abrogated the act which confers upon the people the right to pass their own laws, subject to the revision of the Federal Courts.

The letter is frank, bold, and manly, and it seems to me embodies the true doctrine of popular sovereignty—the only doctrine which can keep each department of the government within its own proper orbit, and the only doctrine which the South can look to as a shield for her equality in the family of States. It is true, there never was a more utter abstraction lodged into any canvass than this question of the power of Congress to legislate for the protection of slavery in the Territories; and sprung from the quarter whence it comes, never a more unmitigated humbug—and it is only important that Democrats should define their position upon it because of the bearing it may have upon other measures involving the people's right to self-government and the rights of the people as severally defined in the Constitution of the United States.

It was not my intention, however, to trouble you or your readers with any comments of my own further than might be necessary to explain the reasons for Peyton having written the letter. I desire its publication because I think it takes the true Democratic ground, and sets it forth in language so clear and unmistakable that no one can hereafter misrepresent the position of your candidate upon this issue. I confess that I should more than suspect the Democracy of that man who would concede to the Congress of the United States the exercise of powers so unlimited as to crush out at once and forever all idea of the existence of "the right of the people to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution (not the Congress) of the United States;" and I am gratified to find that this letter places beyond all cavil the opinions of Dr. Peyton upon this controverted point.

Yours respectfully,
G. C. B.

CLOVERPORT, June 8th, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter relative to my position on the subject of Congressional legislation for the protection of slavery in the Territories, allow me to say that I hold that Congress has the power, and it is the duty of that body, to protect the property of all our citizens. This protection can only be given in the organization of Territorial governments, and in extending the Constitution and laws over the territory—including the fugitive slave law. I hold that Congress is the agent of the States, and it is the power to transfer that agency to the people of the Territories, and having no other power over the property of the citizens of the Territory herself than to protect it, can give no other; and that the Territorial governments can exercise no power not delegated, and is therefore bound to extend the same protection to property that Congress would otherwise have done.

Congress has no right to hold the people of a Territory, after it is organized, as colonists, or to deny them the right of self-government, and is therefore estopped from any further legislation, except to aid the President to execute the laws in case of rebellion or domestic violence. I can conceive of no case where a slaveholder could be driven out of a Territory or deprived of his slave property, where the laws which Congress extends over that Territory are faithfully executed.

Yours respectfully,
SAML O. PEYTON.

To J. W. Crockett and Geo. C. Bronaugh.

Look at Home.

The rallying cry of the Opposition for the past year has been the "Extravagance of the National Administration." That this sudden fit of economy in the Opposition leaders was sincere, no one believed; that it was a ploy—a "stop thief," raised by the pursued rogue—to turn the public attention from some point in which they would make the masses believe the National Administration is, many shrewdly suspected. That the latter suspicion proves to be nearly correct, we have now the proof in the expenditure of the expenditures of the State Government, under the item of "Repairs upon Public Buildings and Furnishing Governor's House," for the three years of Gov. Morehead's administration. From the vouchers in the Auditor's office, at Frankfort, it appears that the expenditures under the above head during

Four years of Gov. Powell's Administration.

Expended for year ending Oct. 10, 1852, \$7,310 43
Expended for year ending Oct. 10, 1853, 1,077 34
Expended for year ending Oct. 10, 1854, 3,506 62
Expended for year ending Oct. 10, 1855, 4,472 57

Total for four years..... \$16,366 96

Three years of Gov. Morehead's Administration.

Expended for year ending Oct. 10, 1856, \$17,340 47
Expended for year ending Oct. 10, 1857, 10,158 92
Expended for year ending Oct. 10, 1858, 11,388 52

Total for three years..... \$38,887 91

The first year of Gov. Morehead's administration exceeded by nine hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-one cents, the whole of Gov. Powell's term, and the first three years of Gov. Morehead's administration exceeded the whole four years of Gov. Powell's by twenty-two thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and ninety-five cents! and still Gov. Morehead has one more year to serve. The candid and honest opponent of extravagance in public expenditures will be satisfied that the disbursements during the past three years were rather extravagant, considering the great difference in favor of the four years preceding, while the blind and prejudiced partisan will not be enlightened, or believe any statement, however well authenticated.

But we direct the attention of the reader to the very able and perspicacious article upon our first page, headed "Extravagance at Home," which we clip from the Frankfort Yeoman, and for which we ask an attentive perusal. Let every one—Democrat, Whig, American, Republican, and Opposition—read it, and remember it when ever the Opposition press and orators ring in the old bugbear of extravagance in the administration of the National Government.

Mountain Dem.

Our young and talented friend, Robert T. Glass, Esq., by a funny card in the last Commonwealth, declines to run for a seat in the Legislature here, but he has the start of him.

"Mr. Lyne" says he, "having been announced a candidate, Samson is shorn of his strength."

There is no lack of young gentlemen in the Opposition ranks willing to serve "the dear people," while it is a very difficult matter for the Democrats to get a man to run. The Democrats are not so fond of office as their opponents.

Henderson Reporter.

[From the Paducah Herald.]

Jas. K. Huey Declined.—Col. W. B. Machen a Candidate.

Intelligence has reached us from several sources, and of the most reliable character, that Col. Jas. K. Huey, declined the canvass for the Senate, on Monday last, in Caldwell county, and that Col. W. B. Machen consented to make the race, and is already in the field.

This, we have no doubt, insures the success of the Democracy of this district for the Senate. Col. Machen can beat Dr. Johnson with great ease, and we do not doubt that the Doctor himself is fully aware of it. The impression in this district, yesterday, was very general that Col. Machen's candidacy decided the canvass—all agreeing that he would elect.

The contest will, however, we suppose, be an interesting one, and will be well contested. Dr. Johnson is an able debater, is very popular, and is well known as a clever and excellent gentleman. His friends will throw themselves into the canvass for him with great fervor, and will do whatever can be done to secure his success.

But as able as the Doctor unquestionably is, and as zealous as his friends may be, the embellished Democracy of the district are invincible, and the name of Col. Machen possesses a magic which cannot fail to bring the whole party to the polls. He is well known to them, and he possesses their fullest confidence, respect, and admiration. His high talents, his persuasive eloquence, his high-toned bearing, and his invincible Democratic integrity, have placed him high in the estimation of the party, and they will rally around him to a man and bear him onward to a certain triumph.

But unquestionable as is the party strength in the district, and strong as is Col. Machen's popularity, his election cannot be won without a struggle. It will require union, harmony, organization, and exertion. The party must go to work, and that work must be steady, well directed, and earnest.

Let all now harmonize on Col. Machen, and let the counties be fully organized, and a glorious triumph awaits us. Unless this is done, we may be defeated.

We therefore call upon our party friends to be up and doing. The work should commence immediately, and it should reach every neighborhood in the district. Old McCracken must do his duty, and Radach must work as he never worked before. Here Doctor Johnson is strong, and here the Democracy must prove their integrity by showing their devotion to their principles. We have but one month in which to organize and rally. Let it be a rally of the whole Democracy! When the roll is called, let there be none missing, and none marked as recreant.

WORK AND TRIUMPH!

The Opposition "Victory" in Virginia.

We might as well cipher out the result. There were Senatorial elections in twenty-six districts. Out of these twenty-six, Letcher carried fifteen by a majority of 7,800. Goggin carried eleven by a majority of 3,575. Letcher's majority in the twenty-six districts, 4,127. In the same districts the Democrats elected seventeen Senators, the Opposition nine. The Democrats carried four Senatorial districts, which gave Goggin 704 majority, and lost two, that gave Letcher 232 majority.

This summary also shows, as well as the Congressional vote, that wherever there was a fair contest between a Democrat and an Opposition candidate, Letcher gained; that Goggin's gains were in the districts where there were strifes between Democrats and no Senatorial contest.

Additional official returns, and majorities reported by the Whig from counties not officially reported, leave no doubt that Letcher has carried the twelfth (Edmondson's) District. Goggin, therefore, has carried six.

Flournoy carried four Congressional districts in 1855 by a majority of 1,645, and lost two by a majority of 303. Goggin carried six by a majority of 2,976. Letcher carried two of the districts carried by Flournoy, and in the four districts gained 1,213 votes. The four districts carried by Goggin, which were carried by Wise, gave him 1,775 majority.

In 1855, the Know-Nothing elected one Congressman, in 1859, the Opposition elected one in a district that gave Letcher 911 majority.

Letcher's majority in 133 counties, official, 5,651.

The Democrats have elected their Governor by a majority nearly equal to that obtained by them at their first election under the new Constitution.

With one exception, we have the entire Congressional delegation; have elected seventeen out of twenty-six Senators—majority in Legislature, yet. The "Opposition" have shouted themselves hoarse over the great victory—"Lou-De-m."

The Nominee.

The Convention which assembled at Manchester, on the 13th inst., to nominate a candidate for Congress, again placed Col. T. T. Garrard, of Clay, in the field as the choice of the Democratic party for the post of Representative in Congress from the Sixth District. The Convention which nominated Col. G. was largely attended—only two counties out of seventeen being unrepresented—and its proceedings were characterized by great harmony, every delegate striving to do all in his power to secure that harmony and union so essential to the success of the party.

Col. Garrard has thus been selected as the standard bearer of the party for the second time, and from the large majority given him in the Convention, there can no longer be any doubt, even in the minds of the most skeptical, that he is the choice of a majority of the Democracy in this District. The withdrawal of Mr. Smith, which will be found in another portion of to-day's issue, leaves the race for Congress between Garrard and Adams, and no impartial or candid man can long doubt that Garrard will be elected by a very large majority.

Col. Garrard will immediately enter upon the canvass and will devote his energy and talents to the success of the party. To our friends in the different sections of the State, we would say that the Democracy of the Sixth District are now a unit, and that at the August election they will roll up a majority for Garrard and the State ticket as will make the old First tremble for its laurels. Let the balance of the State do as well as we intend to, and the Opposition will be so crushed out that not a single grease spot will remain to attest that there was such a thing as an Opposition party in the Commonwealth.

Mountain Dem.

SEVERAL IN JAIL.—Dr. A. J. Morrison, formerly of this city, late of Springfield, Mo., was indicted by the Henderson Circuit Court on a charge of raising a note from two to twenty dollars, according to his bond of \$300, appeared in this city some days since to make good his recognizance. After his arrival he was arrested on a charge of attempting to administer poison to John E. Arnold, Esq., the prosecuting attorney, and committed to jail on 14th inst. On last Sunday morning he was found by the jailer in a dying condition, and died from wounds self-inflicted, a few minutes after medical aid arrived. The jugular vein, and the femoral artery in the thigh near the groin, were opened, and his death was caused by the effusion of blood. The instruments used by him for his own destruction were small pieces of broken glass, which were found in his room. By his own request, his remains were forwarded to Springfield, Mo., where his family reside.—Henderson Reporter.

DISCOVERING OF THE TOMB OF PHARAOH AMOSIS.—A letter from Cairo, in the Constitutional, says that the general subject of conversation in that city is the discovery which has just been made by the well known archaeologist, M. Mariette. He has found, at Thebes, after long and difficult researches, the tomb, still intact, of Pharaoh Amosis. The King is lying in a coffin, completely covered with gold leaf, ornamented with large wings painted on it. Thirty jewels of great value were found in the same coffin by the side of the King as was also a tablet of gold ornamented with figures in lapis lazuli of him.

Some years ago M. Mariette had a similar piece of good fortune, in finding in the tomb of Apis the jewels which now form the principal ornament of the Egyptian Museum of the Louvre. The jewels of Amosis are still more valuable, from their number and quality. This discovery of a royal tomb intact is the most important one that M. Mariette has yet made in Egypt.

Boston Traveller, June 11.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Austrians still Retreating—Reported Return of the Emperor Napoleon to France—Change in the English Ministry—Death of Prince Metternich.

SANDY HOOK, June 26.—The steam ship Bremen passed here this evening, from Bremen, with Liverpool dates to Wednesday, the 16th inst.

The British Ministry has resigned in consequence of the want of confidence resolution in the House of Commons. Lord Palmerston is the new Premier and Lord John Russell the Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war is that the Austrians have evacuated Placenza, Pavia, Lodi, Bologna, and Ancona. The citadel and fortifications of Placenza was first blown up. The Austrians would probably make their headquarters at Mantua.

The Death of Metternich is announced. London June 13.—Lord Granville was first summoned by the Queen, but could not form a ministry. It seems the Cabinet assembled on Saturday and determined to place its resignation in the hands of the Queen, which was done, and a formal announcement made to it by Derby at the banquet of the merchant tailors' company, at which several ministers were present. Lord Granville, after an audience with the Queen, waited on Palmerston who consented to waive his claims and serve under Granville. In an interview with Russell, Granville found him disposed to insist upon conditions which made a union with Palmerston impossible. Whether the Government was presided over by Granville or any other, the Queen, being satisfied that Granville was the only obstacle to a union of Palmerston and Russell, sent for Palmerston, who had an interview. He straightway sought out with Russell, who agreed to serve under him, but not under any other person.

The London Times says Russell is an ardent friend of Italy. Both Russell and Palmerston want Austria to admit her defeat, her ascertained inferiority, and the incurable disadvantages of her position south of the Alps. Both are of the opinion she would consult her own greatness by relinquishing territory which costs a great army, and still greater odium.

It is rumored that Napoleon returns to France and Pellissier assumes the command in chief. The Austrians lead provisions, munition, and cannon behind in evacuating Placenza. The Austrians quitted Bologna on the 11th of Modena.

The French passed the Addah river without striking a blow.

The Austrians had evacuated all the States of the church, including Ferrara.

The London correspondence says the Austrians at Malegnano yielded only to a decidedly superior force, and retired unpursued in perfect order.

The Emperor of Austria, it is said, is to take command in person, acting on the defensive.

The Austrian loss at Palestro, official, admits 15 officers and 513 men killed. 1 General, 23 officers, and 578 wounded, and 6 officers and 774 were missing.

Garibaldi occupied Bergamo and had repulsed 1500 Austrians who were marching against him from Braciera.

General Garibaldi.

General Garibaldi, the Italian who is now at the head of the insurrection in Austrian Lombardy, was born in Nice in 1807, on the 4th of July. That was a very good day for a revolutionist to be born on. In his early life he was a sailor, but in 1834 he was implicated in the Savoy Revolution and compelled to flee from the country. He went to South America, where he raised an Italian legion of eight hundred men, and, as a citizen of Monte Vileo, he joined in the war against Rosas, the tyrant of Buenos Ayres. In 1848 Garibaldi went back to Italy and enlisted under Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, who was then at war with Austria. That monarch was defeated and compelled to abdicate before Garibaldi could do anything for Italy. He had, however, some desperate fights with the Austrians. He was prominently connected with the formation of the republic at Rome, when the Pope fled from the city in 1848. He was one of its most gallant defenders against the French when they took it and replaced the Pontiff on the throne in 1849. After the failure of the Roman Republic he fled to Sardinia, where he was taken and imprisoned for some time. Permission was finally given him to emigrate to the United States. He came here and remained until 1854. Such is the man—bold and enterprising—a veteran revolutionist, who at the last accounts had unfurled the flag of rebellion in Austrian Lombardy.—Cin. Eng.

OUR NEXT STATE SENATOR.—By reference to the proceedings of the Cincinnati Convention, published in our columns this week, it will be seen that Col. Samuel H. Jenkins, of Ballard county, received the unanimous nomination as the candidate to represent the Democracy of this Senatorial District. So far as we are able to learn, this nomination meets with the approval and hearty concurrence of the entire Democracy of the district.

Col. Jenkins is a zealous, sound, and faithful Democrat. As a politician he has considerable experience and information, and will no doubt make us an able, industrious, and valuable representative. On national politics his positions are at once conservative and true to Southern interests. He will remain in the field fighting for Democracy until the election, although so far as his own success is concerned, this is gratuitous labor.

He has no other motive, we have every assurance that Col. Jenkins will devote himself with energy and industry to the promotion of the interests of his constituents, and will give prompt attention to those salutary reforms already mentioned during this canvass.—Hickman Argus.

CAPT. SIMMS.—We did not read till yesterday either an authentic statement of the passage at Ruddle's Mills between the Hon. Garrett Davis and Capt. Simms or the correspondence that passed between them in contemplation of a duel. Certainly both gentlemen departed themselves firmly and fearlessly both in the discussion and in the subsequent action and adjustment.

We feel the more pleasure in saying this because, from misinformation, we did Mr. Simms injustice in regard to what passed at Ruddle's Mills. And we trust we are incapable of voluntarily letting a wrong, committed by us, stand, even though committed against one who has wronged us so foolishly and unprovokedly as Capt. Simms is said to have done in one of the first speeches of the present canvass. We do not care to redress one wrong by another.—Lou. Jour.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The St. George's Cricket Club have taken the responsibility of raising the necessary funds, \$1,000, to pay the expense of the Old English Eleven out and home.

The latter expected here in September, when the match between them and twenty-two Americans are to take place in Montreal and at Philadelphia.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 25.—The Democratic Convention at Des Moines nominated for Governor, A. C. Dodge; for Lieutenant Governor, L. M. Babbitt; for Judges of Supreme Court, L. S. Wilson, Chas. Mason, and C. C. Cole. The popular sovereignty platform was adopted.

NEW YORK, June 25.—The preliminaries have been arranged for a prize fight in Canada, October 1st, between Australian Kelly, of New York, and Edward Price, of Boston, for \$1,000 a side.

PROGRESS WINS A QUEEN'S PLATE AT EPSOM.—The telegraph which told us that horse won the Derby, did not tell us what Priores had done on the Epsom Downs at the race on the 2d inst.

Her Majesty's plate of 100 guineas, for mares only, three year olds, 95 pounds; four, 121 pounds; five, 150 pounds; six and aged, 131 pounds. Great Metropolitan Stakes Course; two miles and a quarter.

Mr. R. Ten Brock's Priores, for Sovereign, 6 years, 131 pounds..... 1
Mr. R. Chilton's Archduchess, 3 years, 95 pounds..... 2
Mr. Simpson's Julia, 3 years, 98 pounds..... 3
Also ran Ruth, Hegira, and not more than 3.

Setting—7 to 4 on Priores. Won by 3 lengths. Porter's Spirit of the Times.

For Coroner.

J. C. COLEMAN (the present Coroner) is a candidate for re-election in August.

